## **EAST Search History**

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	1	09/844353	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	· ON	2007/05/08 12:20
L2	28	Ruvkun NEAR Gary	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/05/08 12:20
L3	4119	AKT AKT-1 AKT-2 AKT-\$1	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/05/08 12:23
L4	87792	insulin	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/05/08 12:23
L5	10337	ELEGANS	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2007/05/08 12:23
L7	223	13 14 15	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	AND	ON	2007/05/08 12:27
L9	27	13 14 15	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	SAME	ON	2007/05/08 12:29
L10	4	(13 l4 l5).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	AND	ON	2007/05/08 12:29

AB

## (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:09:32 ON 08 MAY 2007)

FILE 'MEDLINE, SCISEARCH, CAPLUS, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 12:09:56 ON 08 MAY 2007

L155181 S AKT OR AKT-1 OR AKT-2 L2889411 S INSULIN L3 77764 S ELEGANS L4131 S L1 (L) L2 (L) L3 L5 46 DUP REM L4 (85 DUPLICATES REMOVED) L6 0 S L5 AND PY<=1997 L7131 FOCUS L4 1-L8 46 FOCUS L5 1-E RUVKUN GARY?/AU L9 16 S E1 E RUVKUN G?/AU L10 195 S E1 E OGG SCOTT?/AU L1120 S E2 L12 231 S L9 OR L10 OR L11 L13 16 S L12 AND L4

L14 7 DUP REM L13 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L15 7 SORT L14 PY

## => d ti so au ab pi 115 7 4 2

- L15 ANSWER 7 OF 7 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
- TI Two membrane-associated tyrosine phosphatase homologs potentiate C-elegans AKT-1/PKB signaling
- SO PLOS GENETICS, (JUL 2006) Vol. 2, No. 7, arn. e99. ISSN: 1553-7390.
- AU Hu P J; Xu J L; Ruvkun G (Reprint)
  - Akt/protein kinase B (PKB) functions in conserved signaling cascades that regulate growth and metabolism. In humans, Akt /PKB is dysregulated in diabetes and cancer; in Caenorhabditis elegans, Akt/PKB functions in an insulin-like signaling pathway to regulate larval development. To identify molecules that modulate C. elegans Akt/PKB signaling, we performed a genetic screen for enhancers of the akt-1 mutant phenotype (eak). We report the analysis of three eak genes. eak-6 and eak-5/sdf-9 encode protein tyrosine phosphatase homologs; eak-4 encodes a novel protein with an N-myristoylation signal. All three genes. are expressed primarily in the two endocrine XXX cells, and their predicted gene products localize to the plasma membrane. Genetic evidence indicates that these proteins function in parallel to AKT-1 to inhibit the FoxO transcription factor DAF-16. These results define two membrane-associated protein tyrosine phosphatase homologs that may potentiate C. elegans Akt/PKB signaling by cell autonomous and cell nonautonomous mechanisms. Similar molecules may modulate Akt/PKB signaling in human endocrine tissues.
- L15 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
- TI Genes and polypeptides involved in insulin signaling pathways for glucose tolerance, obesity, and longevity and their uses as therapeutic and diagnostic tools
- SO PCT Int. Appl., 402 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
- IN Ruvkun, Gary; Ogg, Scott
- AB Disclosed herein are novel genes and methods for the screening of therapeutics useful for treating impaired glucose tolerance conditions, as well as diagnostics and therapeutic compns. for identifying or treating

such conditions. The Caenorhabditis elegans metabolic regulatory genes daf-2 and age-1 encode homologs of the mammalian insulin receptor/phosphoinositol 3-kinase signaling pathway proteins, resp. Also, the C. elegans PKB kinase and AKT kinase act downstream of these genes, as their mammalian homologs act downstream of insulin signaling. The C. elegans PTEN lipid phosphatase homolog, DAF-18, acts upstream of AKT in this signaling pathway. Further, the DAF-16 forkhead protein represents the major transcriptional output of this insulin signaling pathway. Addnl. evidence indicates that the DAF-16, DAF-3, DAF-8, and DAF-14 transcriptional outputs of converging signaling pathways regulate metabolism The congruence between the C. elegans and mammalian insulin signaling pathways strongly supports the contention that new genes identified in the C. elegans pathway also act in mammalian insulin signaling. Exemplary sequences and functional characteristics of the C. elegans daf genes and their human homologs are provided.

	PATENT NO.					KIND DATE				APPLICATION NO.						DATE			
PI	WO 2000033068			A1 20000608			WO 1999-US28529					19991202							
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					A 20000619 AU 2000-17496							19991202							
							EP 1999-960641												
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						LV,								•	•	•		•	

- L15 ANSWER 2 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN
- TI Caenorhabditis **elegans Akt**/PKB transduces **insulin** receptor-like signals from AGE-1 PI3 kinase to the DAF-16 transcription factor.
- SO Genes & development, (1998 Aug 15) Vol. 12, No. 16, pp. 2488-98. Journal code: 8711660. ISSN: 0890-9369.
- AU Paradis S; Ruvkun G
- AB A neurosecretory pathway regulates a reversible developmental arrest and metabolic shift at the Caenorhabditis elegans dauer larval stage. Defects in an insulin-like signaling pathway cause arrest at the dauer stage. We show here that two C. elegans Akt/PKB homologs, akt-1 and akt-
  - 2, transduce insulin receptor-like signals that inhibit dauer arrest and that AKT-1 and AKT-
  - 2 signaling are indispensable for insulin receptor-like signaling in C. elegans. A loss-of-function mutation in the Fork head transcription factor DAF-16 relieves the requirement for Akt/PKB signaling, which indicates that AKT-1

and AKT-2 function primarily to antagonize DAF-16.

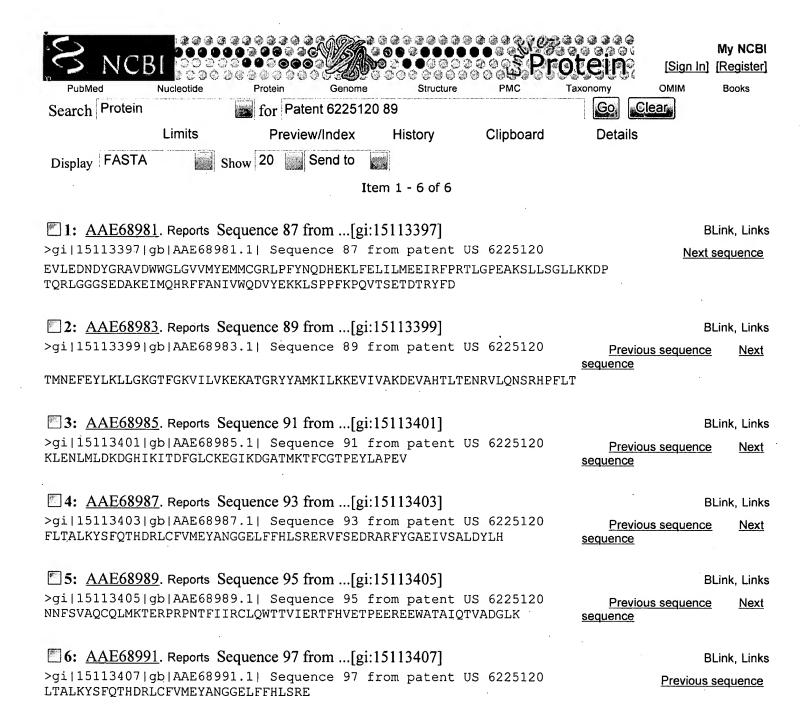
This is the first evidence that the major target of Akt/PKB signaling is a transcription factor. An activating mutation in akt-1, revealed by a genetic screen, as well as

increased dosage of wild-type akt-1 relieves the

requirement for signaling from AGE-1 PI3K, which acts downstream of the DAF-2 insulin/IGF-1 receptor homolog. This demonstrates that Akt/PKB activity is not necessarily dependent on AGE-1 PI3K

activity. akt-1 and akt-2 are

expressed in overlapping patterns in the nervous system and in tissues that are remodeled during dauer formation.



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Apr 17 2007 11:10:07